

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
1 min. Temp. 56-58 (10-21). Tomorrow:
Temp. 45-57 (8-21). LONDON:
Temp. 45-57 (8-21). TOMORROW: Similar.
Temp. 45-57 (8-21). CHANNEL: Mod-
erate. Rain. Temp. 65-68 (13-18). NEW
SUNNY. Temp. 62-65 (8-21). YESTERDAY:
Temp. 44-46 (8-20).
DAILY WEATHER — PAGE 2

1,943

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1972

Established 1827

U.S. Air Strikes are Stepped Up; 10 in One Day

ON Nov. 15 (AP).—The United States has mounted against North Vietnam in the past two days some of the most concentrated strikes of the war, the U.S. command announced today. American officials said the raids would continue until a peace deal was concluded.

Three and carrier-based fighter-bombers launched more than 30 missions against targets in the southern part of North Vietnam.

It was the largest number of tactical air strikes against the North in exactly a month. All were concentrated in the four most southerly provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh.

"This is to let North Vietnam know that as long as the war is not over, as long as it has troops in the South, we are not going to hold back," said an American official.

The United States told North Vietnam Oct. 22 that there would be no bombing above the 20th parallel during the current peace talks. The line runs roughly 75 miles south of Hanoi and 40 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

The violence of the latest raids brought a clamor of protest from North Vietnam against what it charged was "indiscriminate carpet bombing of heavily populated areas."

Hanoi's official Nhan Dan newspaper demanded a halt to the U.S. bombing and the immediate signing of the draft peace agreement worked out between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese representatives last month.

American and South Vietnamese officials say the stepped up air campaign is directed against a substantial flow of enemy war materiel, including new heavy guns, to the battlefronts of South Vietnam.

"We try to minimize the air strikes. Hanoi might get the impression we are not too serious," said the U.S. official.

A U.S. command communiqué reported 38 trucks, 20 railroad cars, seven supply boats, 15 bridges, together with warehouses and supply caches, were damaged or destroyed in the latest raids. Nine artillery pieces also were hit as they were being towed southward, it said.

The United States is pushing its own massive supply buildup to the forces of South Vietnam in a bid to beat a cut-off after a cease-fire.

Pentagon sources reported the United States has turned over more than 600 planes and helicopters since the big logistics operation began two weeks ago.

About 350 American transport planes have carried 7,000 tons of military equipment, which includes artillery, tanks, armored personnel carriers, ammunition and spare parts.

The new supplies bring South Vietnam's Air Force up to a strength of nearly 1,800 planes and choppers and make it one of the biggest in the world.

U.S. Sees Accord By 4 Countries To Police Truce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—The United States has received what it regards as an agreement in principle from Canada, India, Hungary and Poland to participate in a Vietnam ceasefire, a State Department spokesman said today.

U.S. Ambassador Alexander K. Haig Jr. said the talks, which began earlier today, for Mr. Thieu, to "talks" between the Vietnamese delegations, "brought a breakthrough in the talks."

Details were still sketchy on how the operation will work.

According to diplomatic sources, the inspection teams will include 250 officers and 1,000 men from each of the four nations—total of 5,000 inspectors.

ns From Military Ship

Missing as Supertanker, Navy Craft Collide

Nov. 15 (AP).—A oil tanker, on a short cargo, and a sailing craft collided in the Greek shipping directory as the biggest of Mr. Niarhos's fleet of 80 ships.

The collision occurred in clear weather, four miles off Piraeus. The sea was calm. The World Hero was on a trial run to test its engines after undergoing repairs at Mr. Niarhos's Hellenic shipyards near Piraeus. It carried no cargo.

Minesweepers and private ships in the area were taking part in rescue operations. Aircraft and helicopters of the navy were also searching for more survivors, the navy announcement said.

The government ordered an investigation into the cause of the accident.



Associated Press
LAKE ERIE STORM—A lakefront cottage in suburban Cleveland collapsed under pounding waves and high winds. High water increased storm's damage. Story on Page 3.

Cram Course For Governors

U.S. Balance of Payments Worsened in Third Quarter

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The government will pay a private organization \$29,927 to set up and run a two-day school next month on how to be a governor for the newly-elected chief executives of Puerto Rico and 11 states.

The purpose of the program, the first of its kind, is to give the governors-elect a crash course in budget and finance, and to advise them on such routine but important matters as how large a staff to have, whether and how often to hold press conferences and how long the typical working day should be.

The Council of State Governments, which is handling the training session, will hire former governors and state officials to teach.

The "official reserve transactions" balance showed a deficit of \$4.7 billion in the third quarter, compared to only \$850 million in the second quarter.

This measure computes the deficit by combining any changes in United States monetary reserve assets, which were small in the second quarter, with increases in foreign official holdings of dollars. While the deficit of \$4.7

Constellation Troubles Began With Sabotage, Captain Says

By Robert Kistler

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 15.—Racial trouble aboard the U.S.S. Constellation began with suspected sabotage by dissident crewmen while the giant aircraft carrier was patrolling off Vietnam, the ship's captain said here yesterday. Three suspected saboteurs were disciplined in the Pacific, he said.

In his first public statement since the racial difficulties emerged into public view, Capt. J. D. Ward told *Newsday* that "problems which could be construed as sabotage" began as long as a year ago.

The suspected sabotage included tampering with bombs and ordnance-handling equipment and the disappearance, apparently through dumping overboard, of "critical equipment" including reconnaissance and catapult launching gear.

The incidents occurred during the Constellation's sixth trip to Vietnam, from Oct. 1, 1971, to last July 1.

"About a month or two after our arrival in the Western Pacific," Capt. Ward said at a news conference in his quarters aboard the Constellation, "I became aware of agitators trying to convince others in the crew that conditions were bad aboard the Constellation."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

and Harold Keen nearly 1,000 of the 4,000 crewmen aboard the carrier have signed a petition supporting Capt. Ward, the Associated Press reported. A black servicemen's group announced a petition drive aimed at having Capt. Ward disciplined for dereliction of duty.

Prior to its October, 1971, departure for Vietnam, the Constellation was the target of a months-long campaign by San Diego anti-war activists who opposed its deployment in the war zone.

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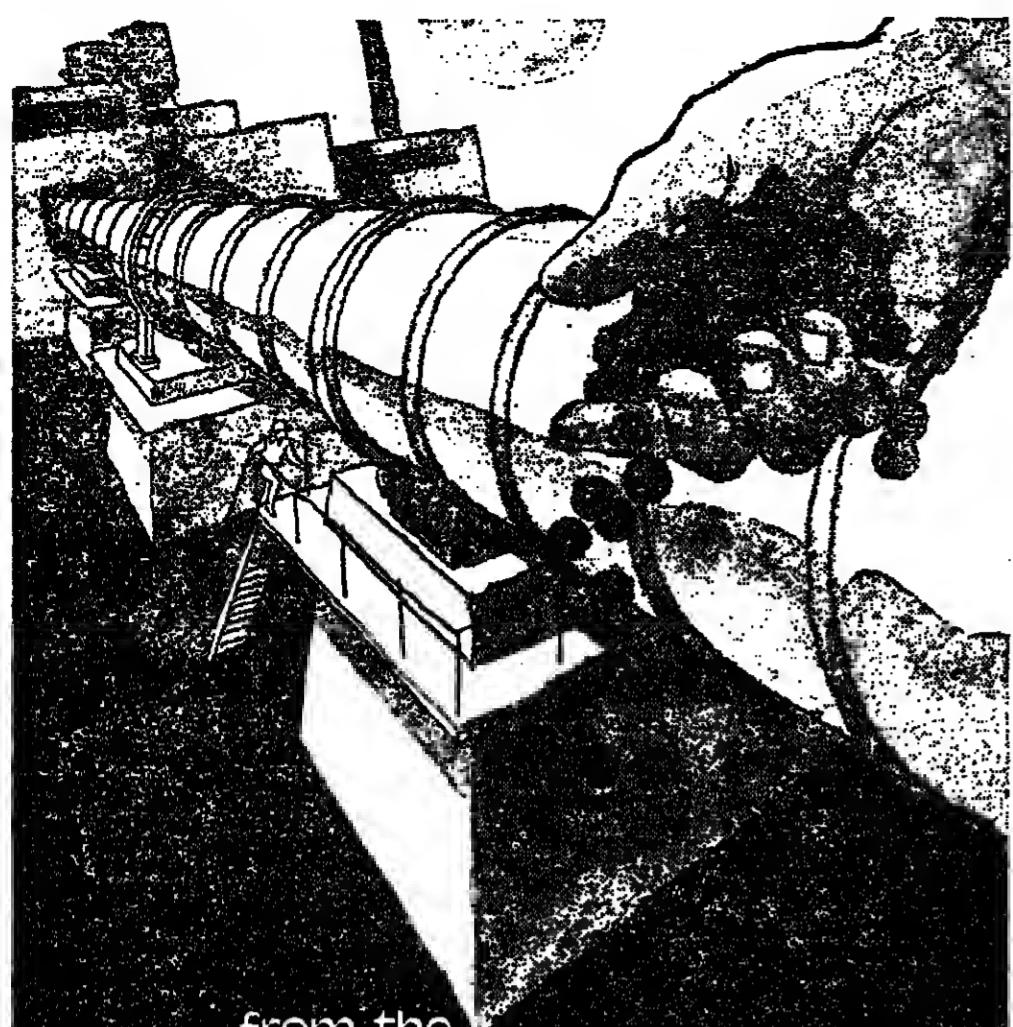
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...by iron-ore pelletizing, helping industry the world over keep pace with new levels of consumption. As demands on natural resources reach new highs, many previously unexploited low-grade sources have been given a second look. Among them, low-grade iron ore. With the aid of Allis-Chalmers Process Systems Group, pelletizing has made this once-unused resource extremely valuable.

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Mini, midi, maxi - which? The fashion writers of the Herald Tribune will go to any length to keep you fully informed.

Sees Military, Political Failure

U.S. Pacification Aide Quits With Blast at War Policies

DA NANG, South Vietnam, Nov. 15 (AP) - Willard E. Chambers, a ranking official in the American pacification program in Vietnam, has resigned his \$42,000-a-year job "in sheer disgust with the leadership and the philosophy being applied" to what he calls a much maligned cause.

Although protest resignations have occurred occasionally during the Vietnam war, veterans observers here can recall no other U.S. official as senior as Mr. Chambers quitting under such circumstances.

After more than six years as a civilian official in Vietnam, Mr. Chambers said in his final report to the pacification agency:

"I am no longer willing to remain patient with the parade of overruled nobodies whose actions reflect their own ignorance of Vietnam, of the peculiarities of a people's war and of the requirements of counter-insurgency."

Mr. Chambers, 55, of Colum-

bus, Ohio, held the title of assistant deputy for pacification in Military Region 1, meaning he was the No. 2 American in the program for the northern quarter of South Vietnam.

Mr. Chambers, a retired Army lieutenant colonel, said in an interview that he has always supported the U.S. policy of trying to prevent a Communist takeover of South Vietnam, "but we just don't know how to do it."

Both politically and militarily, he said, the Americans have been unable to carry out policies capable of defeating the insurgent forces.

In pacification, Mr. Chambers said, the objective was "to get the population so firmly on the side of the government and so firmly against the enemy that we would rob the guerrilla of its support."

"Now that is a very desirable course of action," he said, "but it takes years and years to carry out an effective pacification program. And unfortunately - or fortunately, I don't know - democracies simply aren't constituted so that they can go the long, hard road that those years require."

"The job that had to be done here," he said, "was to sponsor a social, economic and military revolution. But we had to entrust it to an entrenched bureaucracy made up of the American civil service and the Vietnamese civil service."

"A civil service is by definition the direct antithesis of revolution. It is designed to provide for the orderly functioning of government, while revolution is the change of that government."

The American military advisory effort, he said, has been hampered by frequent changes in personnel, with each new official insisting on trying out his own new ideas, which often had failed years before under someone else.

There were three things that had to be done if victory were to be achieved in Vietnam "in any acceptable time frame at all," Mr. Chambers said, adding that none of the three has been accomplished.

"The first is you've got to give the people a dream... something to fight for; the second is military reform, and the third is you've got to give hope," he continued.

Mr. Chambers said the only dream or ideology offered by the Saigon government has been "in the negative terms of anti-Communism. And to the uncommitted, a negative value isn't a very good sales pitch."

"The only thing that we offer the soldier out there in his outpost is, 'If you'll fight hard enough and aggressively enough, you'll be able to keep on fighting until someday, somehow, in God's own time - and we don't know how or when - the other guy is going to get tired and go home.'

"The soldier is not dumb, and he knows that what that really says to him is that if he keeps on fighting long enough, sooner or later he's going to get his own dark night in some miserable rice paddy."

Mr. Chambers said he spent years, both in the U.S. Army and out, trying to convince his superiors of the need not just for firepower, but for increased mobility if the United States was going to become involved in counterinsurgency warfare. But his efforts, he said, were frustrated by military planners.

Although the helicopter "kept us alive in Vietnam," Mr. Chambers said, the helicopter alone was inadequate and didn't increase the mobility of troops after they reached the battle.

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Health Problem Frees Former Nazi General

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 15 (Reuters) - A former SS general sentenced to life imprisonment earlier this year for his role in the wartime massacre of 3,000 Italian Jews has been freed on health grounds, a Justice Department spokesman said here today.

Friedrich Eichmann, 65, was convicted last April. He had been working as a lawyer in Wuppertal, West Germany, until his arrest in 1968. He had worked in Berlin under Adolf Eichmann before going to Verona, Italy, in 1944.

The Justice spokesman said he had been released on a court order following a medical recommendation. The prison hospital was unable to give him the necessary treatment.

Pakistan, E. German Ties

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 15 (UPI) - Pakistan today established diplomatic relations with East Germany, and the two countries will exchange ambassadors at a time to be decided on later, a government spokesman said. The spokesman told newsmen that West Germany, together with "other friendly governments" had been advised in advance of the decision.

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To McGovern Aides**Eagleton Hospital Stay Known Early**

INGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—George McGovern's top aide said that Sen. Thomas Eagleton had been hospitalized—exhaustion even before our senator was selected—before the vice-presidential nomination with the Association here disclosed Tuesday. A friend, Sen. McGovern, he is surprised to learn.

hours of Sen. Eagleton's on, two top McGovern aides, Tom Wells and Frank

Mankiewicz, received confirmation from Douglas Bennett, Sen. Eagleton's administrative assistant, but failed to pass the word to Sen. McGovern until a few hours later.

At that point, "it wasn't a serious problem," Mr. Mankiewicz said.

Mr. Mankiewicz and Mr. Bennett agreed that Sen. Eagleton never mentioned that he had undergone electric shock treatments until nearly a week later, after an anonymous tipster gave

"Nutty Things You Hear."

David Schoumacher, now a television correspondent with ABC, said the McGovern aides dismissed it as "one more of the nutty things you hear around the convention," but that Mr. Mankiewicz said it had better be checked. Mr. Jones said he circulated around the hall, and in the press galleries, but never heard any more.

The next day, at Sen. McGovern's direction, some two dozen aides met to sift vice-presidential names after Sen. Edward M. Kennedy had rejected the nomination. They narrowed the list to Sen. Eagleton, Wisconsin Gov. Patrick Lucey, Boston Mayor Kevin White, Democratic National Chairman Lawrence P. O'Brien, labor leader Leonard Woodcock and Sergeant Shriver, eventually to be named after Sen. Eagleton was dropped.

Mr. Wells, who was unavailable for questioning this week, was detailed to check reports that Sen. Eagleton had a drinking problem, and, according to Mr. Mankiewicz and legislative assistant John L. Hoan, reported back that the Missourian had been hospitalized for exhaustion, not drinking.

Q: What do you think the impact of the Eagleton incident was on the campaign?

A: Well, to use the analogy of the landslide, I think the Eagleton situation was one rock in that landslide. I can't quantify it any better than that. It played a role in the campaign. But the landslide is about as good as I can come up with.

Q: You don't think it was the decisive factor, perhaps?

Spread of 23 Points'

A: No, certainly not. When you've got a spread of 23 points [in opinion polls], translating into many millions of votes, I cannot describe the Eagleton situation as being the determinant as far as that outcome was concerned.

Q: Do you think it was the Republican year, no matter what happened?

A: Yes, in retrospect, or based on hindsight, I think it was a Republican year. I think the Wallace vote went in overwhelming percentage to Nixon, making it all the more difficult for McGovern or any other Democratic nominee who might have run this year.

Q: How do the Democrats recover from a defeat like this?

A: I think the maximum effort of the Democrats for the next four years is going to have to be expended on trying to reassemble those traditional components of the Democratic party which scattered in this 1972 election. I mean labor, the ethnics, the Wallace vote.

Q: You don't agree with those that say the old Democratic coalition is gone?

A: In terms of labor and ethnics, I wouldn't say it's gone. The Wallace vote is going to be the toughest of all to bring back to the Democratic fold.

N.Y. Papers Forced to Cut Pay, Ad Rates**Price Controls Said to Check U.S. Inflation**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Price controls have succeeded in slowing the rate of inflation in the United States as much as two percentage points, Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson said today.

Mr. Grayson told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, which is examining the future of economic controls, that 85 percent of the items on the consumer price index have increased at a lower rate during the stabilization program than in the year prior to controls.

He said there had been significant declines in the rate of inflation for rent, medical care and clothing.

Mr. Grayson said commission economists had determined that there was "an estimated reduction in the rate of inflation from what it would have been without

controls of between 1.5 and 2 percentage points."

In other testimony, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., called for extending wage and price controls another year beyond their scheduled expiration next April and urged that food products be included to curb soaring prices at the supermarket.

N.Y. Papers Checked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT)—The Pay Board, as expected, ordered pay reductions yesterday for nearly 24,000 employees of New York newspapers and 300 commercial printing companies.

The board directed that pay rates of 11 percent already in effect under existing contracts be trimmed to 8 percent. It did not specify dollar amounts, which will vary.

Under the pay board's regulations, the reductions must go into effect with the pay period that begins today. For many of the affected employees, that would be next week. No employee will be required to give up any pay already received or pay scheduled for work this week, a pay board spokesman said.

In a companion action, the Price Commission ordered the New York Times and the New York Daily News to scale back increases in advertising rates approved by the commission earlier this year.

C. Jackson Grayson, the commission chairman, said the rollbacks were ordered because the original increases in advertising had been approved on the basis of the rise in wage costs that was being partially cut back.

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Gov. Edwards said.

Mr. Bennett, 40, a Shreveport attorney, will give him a head start in seniority over nine other freshman senators elected last week.

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Blow to 'Speed Traps'

U.S. High Court Curbs Mayors Who Sit as Traffic Judges

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—Small towns that make a lucrative business of arresting and fining unwary motorists may find that practice curtailed under a decision handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court.

The court ruled that it is unconstitutional for a mayor to sit as a judge in traffic cases and

collect fines when the money represents a major part of a village's revenue. The majority, in a 7-to-2 decision, said speeders and other violators are entitled to a more "neutral and detached" judge.

The case arose in Monroeville, Ohio, a village of 1,400 population 50 miles west-southwest of Cleveland. Since there are 16 other states that permit mayors to try traffic cases in small communities, many of them in the South, the impact of the decision on "speed trap" justice could be considerable.

Monroeville, the court found, has been heavily dependent on traffic fines. From 1964 through 1968, the village collected total revenues of \$243,618, of which \$101,683, or more than 40 percent, came from the mayor's court.

45 Years Ago

In a similar Ohio case 45 years ago, the court prohibited a mayor from levying traffic fines when he personally receives a portion of the fines in addition to his salary.

In yesterday's decision, Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr. declared: "The test is whether the mayor's situation is one which would offer a possible temptation to the average man as a judge to forget the burden of proof required to convict the defendant, or which might lead him not to hold the balance nice, clear and true between the state and the accused..."

"Plainly," Justice Brennan continued, "that possible temptation may also exist when the mayor's executive responsibilities for village finances may make him partisan to maintain the high level of contribution from the mayor's court."

Joining Justice Brennan in the majority were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justices William Douglas, Potter Stewart, Thurgood Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr.

Dissenting Opinion

In a dissent in which Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist joined, Associate Justice Byron R. White said such cases should be judged individually as to whether they violate the constitutional guarantee of due process.

"To justify striking down the Ohio system on its face," Justice White wrote, "the court must assume either that every mayor-judge in every case will disregard his oath and administer justice contrary to constitutional demands or that this will happen often enough to warrant" the blanket prohibition ordered by the majority.

Other states that permit mayors to levy traffic fines are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Ohio case involved \$100 in fines levied on Clarence Ward in Monroeville in 1969 for failing to stop his truck at a police checkpoint and refusing to produce his driver's license. His conviction had been upheld by the Ohio courts on the ground that the mayor's salary was set by law and did not vary with the fines he collected.

Swiss Air Chief To Leave Post

BERN, Nov. 15 (AP).—Swiss Air Force commander Eugen Stauder, who opposes the government's decision against purchasing \$350 million worth of American Corsair fighter-bombers, announced his resignation today.

He holds the rank of colonel corps commander—equivalent to a three-star general. He said that he would like to step down because new men were required to tackle modernization of the air force.

Mr. Stauder, 58, also gave his age as reason for his resignation which will become effective on July 1, 1973. But it was apparent that he was deeply disappointed by the government's decision on the planes.

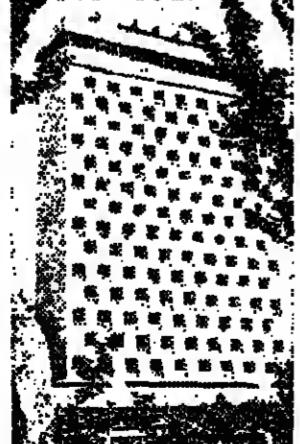
In Tehran there's a new Sheraton hotel.

Sheraton makes an enjoyable business trip happen at the convenient new Arya-Sheraton Hotel. Located in picturesque North Tehran, overlooking the city and the Alborz Mountains. Only a 10 minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

Olympic size pool. Dine and dance in the beautiful rooftop Peacock Supper Club with its fantastic view of the city. Complete meeting facilities include two ballrooms with seating capacities for 1,000.

Single rooms from US \$17.00-24.00*

*Based on Rls 1295—Rls 1830 at current exchange rate. Subject to change without notice.



Arya-Sheraton Hotel
SHERATON HOTELS & MOTOR INNS. A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF ITC
AVENUE PAHLAVI AT BUIAN, TEHRAN, IRAN TELEPHONE 68.30.21

Cancer-Study Awards Go to 16 Scientists

Lasker Foundation Marks Use of Drugs

By Stuart Anerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP).—Sixteen medical scientists who pioneered in the use of drugs to treat formerly fatal cancers successfully won the 1972 Albert Lasker Medical Research Awards.

In honoring doctors for the treatment of patients, the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation departed from its usual policy of giving at least one award to a scientist for basic research into disease. Many of those scientists later won Nobel Prizes.

But Mary Lasker, president of the foundation, said this year's 16 winners were picked to emphasize the new successes in the treatment of certain forms of cancer.

"By honoring the accomplishments which have led to long-term control of disseminated cancer in patients through clinical chemotherapy," Mrs. Lasker said, "the foundation hopes to save lives by focusing public and medical attention on these clinical advances."

She also said the award will help keep cancer research in the public eye. Mrs. Lasker was a prime lobbyist last year in pushing the Nixon administration to start a major effort against cancer.

Some Cures

The most exciting advances in the treatment of cancer have been in the use of combinations of powerful drugs. Cancer experts now speak of cures in such previously fatal cancers as Hodgkin's disease and leukemia, as well as other, less frequent cancers.

Many doctors, however, are still not aware of the new forms of treatment.

Dr. A. Hamblin Latoo, president of the American Cancer Society, reported that many more cancer patients could be saved through the use of the best forms of therapy and early detection.

The announcement of the awards will be made today at a New York press conference, and the recipients will be honored at a luncheon tomorrow.

A special award was given to Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, who heads the drug treatment program at the National Cancer Institute. He was cited for his administrative leadership in setting up experiments to find the best drugs to fight cancer and the best ways to use them.

Other Winners

Other winners are:

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., chief of the medicine branch at the National Cancer Institute; Dr. Paul Carbone, NCI associate scientific director for medical oncology; Dr. James E. Bigner, director of the NCI's Uganda Cancer Institute, in Africa.

Dr. Max Chiu Li of Nassau Hospital, New York; Dr. John E. Dickey, Medical College Dr. Edmund Kleib, of Rosewell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. Denis Burkett, Medical Research Council, London; Dr. George B. Hoffer, of the Medical Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, and Dr. V. Amano, Ngu, of Cameroun.

Dr. Paul Frei, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Emil J. Reichert, Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston; Dr. James P. Holland, Rosewell Park; Dr. Oonal Pinkel, St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital, Memphis; Dr. Eugene van Scott, Temple University, Philadelphia, and Dr. Isaac Djerassi, Mercy Catholic Medical Center, Darby, Pa.

Hunters Get Narrow Limits

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP).—Seven Long Island sportsmen who were looking forward to the start of the duck hunting season next Monday had better be good shots.

The seven members of the Nacmac Hunting Club, bought a piece of property 1,000 feet by 60 feet in the middle of the Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge for their hunting trips.

But U.S. Attorney Robert Morse said today that they face up to six months in jail and \$500 fines if any duck they shoot lands in the refuge. They also may not enter the preserve to retrieve a dead duck or to send in a dog.

Robert L. Meyer

SANTA ANA, Calif., Nov. 15 (AP).—Robert L. Meyer, 49, who was forced to resign by the Nixon administration as U.S. attorney in Los Angeles, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

He resigned on Jan. 1 over what he called philosophical differences

Swedish Parliament Rejects Brothel Bid

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The Swedish Riksdag (parliament) today voted 306-6 to reject a proposal to create state-run brothels.

The controversial proposal touched off a lengthy debate after Sten Sjoemal, a Liberal, requested state control of prostitution. Mr. Sjoemal, a controversial local prosecutor of Helsingborg, said the authorities are allowing and protecting business activities more dangerous to the people than prostitution.

The line has been one of Frei's main targets for more than a year.

Britain Accepts Bid To Helsinki Talks

LONDON, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—

Britain today formally accepted

a Finnish invitation to attend

East-West talks in Helsinki be-

ginning next Wednesday to pre-

pare for a European security con-

ference.

The Foreign Office here an-

nounced that Britain's acceptance

was conveyed in a note through

its embassy in Helsinki.

Finland has invited 34 Euro-

pean countries to take part in the

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Overture to the Second Term

President Nixon is proceeding toward his second administration in the spirit of a man taking over a corporation that has been losing money. Costs are to be cut. Everyone is to submit resignations, and there is to be a mass departure of executives who no longer pull their weight. (The phrase "burst-out volcanoes" seems to have achieved a certain currency.) We are to have a lean, taut organization instead of the present fat and sloppy one. Things are going to be different.

Mr. Nixon makes it sound strangely as though he were just now arriving at the White House, succeeding some other person who had done his best, no doubt, but never quite got an adequate grip on the job. It was at the very peak of the triumph, on the day after the election, that Mr. Nixon issued his tight-lipped demand for the resignations and made it very clear that he did not regard it as a mere formality. He could hardly have found a more effective way of communicating dissatisfaction with the administration than that he himself has built over the past four years—and even distrust of it.

Never mind; there is indeed a new President now, with a new purpose, and the contemplation of American politics starts with that fact. The President Nixon of those past four years was elected by 43.4 percent of the popular vote (compared with Hubert Humphrey's 42.7 percent). The President Nixon of the next four years was elected by 61 percent of the vote. And he is a man apparently transformed by that statistical fact. In his interview with Mr. Horner of the Washington Star-News, Mr. Nixon spoke at length of the reforms that he now foresees. A reporter asked the White House press secretary why Mr. Nixon waited so long to undertake them. "The fact of re-election was not there until Nov. 7," the press secretary replied. "The fact of the very extensive margin of re-election was not there until Nov. 7. . . . The fact in reality is here now. . . ."

* * *

Mr. Nixon's relations with Congress, under this new augmented presidency, seem likely to be even more sterile than in the past. Mr. Nixon has for four years been using a kind of jiu-jitsu on Congress, asking for less money than Congress wants him to spend and in that fashion circumventing the power of the purse. His most active policies have been in foreign affairs, where Congress has the least to say. Currently he makes it clear that he is not greatly interested in waiting for congressional collaboration in the reforms that he is about to lay before us. "Now, what I have determined to do," he told Mr. Horner, ". . . is to accomplish as much as I can of that reorganization through executive action, obviously not doing anything which would be in violation of the law, but I am convinced that the thrust of our reorganization plan, the thrust of our special revenue sharing, is right, that it is needed, and I intend to accomplish it, as much as I can, through

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nairobi vs. New York

After strenuous debate, a committee of the United Nations General Assembly has voted to locate that body's new Environmental Coordinating Agency in Nairobi. The demand of the developing countries that the Kenyan capital be chosen was logically indefensible. If any UN unit belonged in the New York headquarters or in Geneva, it was one charged with coordinating the environmental activities of other UN agencies already located in those cities.

But logic is not everything. Psychologically, the decision seems justified in the light of the tension between developing countries and industrial powers so evident at the Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm last June. The attitude of many Africans toward that historic conclave was foreshadowed by the gloomy prediction of African experts at a preliminary meeting in Dakar that the conference would "give far more weight to the preoccupations of the industrialized countries." Others had misgivings that steps to improve the environment in the industrial states, such as the recycling of wastes, might serve to reduce raw material exports from the poor countries. And some spoke of industrial pollution in their own lands as something they would not

at all mind suffering if it promoted new economic development.

Much of this kind of thinking surfaced in Stockholm—and was encouraged by the Chinese People's Republic, which saw in it a chance to make political profit. Much more of it would have surfaced and probably proved fatal to the conference if Maurice F. Strong, its guiding genius, had not done a heroic 18 months' job of calming the fears and encouraging the hopes of these developing nations—which enjoy a majority status in the U.N.

It is against this background that the conflict over the Nairobi site must be viewed. Having been turned down for the chance to play host to other small UN agencies in 1965 and 1966, the developing nations were ready for a showdown on this one. The disadvantages in the arrangement are so minimal and the need for getting on with the program is so compelling that the argument over the locus should be forgotten by the big powers—particularly the United States, which led the fight against the African site—so that the vital work of the agency can proceed without further distraction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Russia and Europe

The big diplomatic offensive of the Soviet Union toward Europe has just entered its active phase. The question now for the Kremlin is to play a close game, not to commit a

last-minute error, if it wants to obtain from the preliminary talks in Helsinki next week the setting of a date for the opening of the great European conference in the early months of 1973.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 16, 1897

PARIS—No surer indication can be found of the widespread interest taken by the Russians in their fast-growing navy than the increased attention given to naval matters by the Russian news-papers. Articles written by specialists and news on current events relating to the Marine Department are and have been for some time past a feature of such publications as the St. Petersburgskaya Vedomost, the Novost and the Novoye Vremya. In the future Russia will have to be dealt with both as a land and as a sea power.

Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1922

ROME—There is one group in Italy that is completely up a tree regarding the attitude of the new government, and that group is composed of Italian women suffragists. They find that the Fascists, from Signor Mussolini on down, are against woman suffrage and against any kind of "woman's movement." They now fear that foreign, even American, women suffragists will not be welcomed here. The plans for holding in Rome the biennial Congress of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance may now have to be changed.



'Only Four More Years, Only Four More Years'

The Tragedy of the Democrats

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The reaction of the two political parties to the election results is a little odd if not downright funny. George McGovern is insisting on the *status quo*, as if he had won, and President Nixon is shaking up his winning team, as if he had lost.

In his interview with The New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, McGovern put most of the blame for his defeat on the gun-shot that took Gov. George Wallace of Alabama out of the race and turned over the conservative Democrats to the Republicans.

May President Nixon had his thumb on the pulse of the country, the senator said, but the pulse was wrong and probably won't get right for a long time, but even so, this is no time to be changing the McGovern philosophy or the McGovern theme at the Democratic National Committee.

Little Chance

It is easy to understand the senator's defeat and disappointment. Even if he had avoided all the mistakes and accidents of the campaign—the Eagleton tragedy, the radical welfare and defense proposals, the ambiguous suggestions about drugs, abortion, and amnesty—the chances are that neither he nor anyone else in the Democratic party could have won against the President's new economic policy at home and abroad, and his compromises in China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

But all this is past. The logic of the Democratic party now is that it must recognize its defeat and change—change in the leadership of the Democratic National Committee, change in the Democratic leadership of the Congress.

The Democrats have held Congress, which is now, as usual, their main base of power, but

they insist on leading it with good old men of the past. Speaker Carl Albert in the House of Representatives, and that wise and even noble Democratic leader of the Senate, Mike Mansfield, have the power but not the energy to struggle with the problems of the future, and there is no organization in the Democratic party to replace them.

Problem Analyzed

President Nixon has analyzed this problem very shrewdly. He has served in the House of Representatives. He has been a senator from California, and has presided over the Senate for eight years as vice-president. He has won the presidency by a landslide but now has to face a more powerful Democratic Senate in his second term than in his first, so he is changing his cabinet, and his cast of characters who have to testify on Capitol Hill, and he is calling for a new day.

In many ways, President Nixon has been a better politician than the Democrats, not only in the campaign, but after his victory. For he has been more willing to change than his Democratic opponents who called for a change. At least on the surface. He is demanding the resignation of his principal aides, whether or not to be accepted them, while the Democrats are insisting on the preservation of the team that lost.

In short the division of the Democratic party, which contributed so much to its confusion in the primaries, and its defeat in the general election, is still being carried on after its spectacular defeat on Nov. 7.

The Democrats have held Congress, which is now, as usual, their main base of power, but

Meanwhile, McGovern's young

advisers are arguing that his

750,000 campaign contributors,

with names and addresses, and

his million-plus young volunteers in this election, all of whom have been put into the Democratic

party computers, belong to the senator, and should not be made available to the party for the coming campaign of 1974 and 1976. Presumably, he will use them for his re-election campaign as senator from South Dakota in 1974.

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Democrats are insisting on the

preservation of the team that lost.

Later on, it will be interesting

to watch how all this changes,

for it will be Sen. Kennedy, rather

than George McGovern, who in-

herits the wreckage of the Demo-

cratic party. What will he do

with it? Will he have the self-

discipline to deal with it? These

are the questions now being asked

in Washington, but that is a story

for the future.

McGovern's Rejection

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—A year ago last summer—in July of 1971—I came across a passage in the paperback collection of Walter Lippmann's writings that struck me with great force.

Looking at that page now, I see scrawled in the margin one word: McGovern.

I was tempted to quote the passage at the time, but decided not to do so, because I do not think the responsibility of a political journalist includes advising his readers who to support for President of the United States.

I return to it now only because I think it bears on the debate as to the cause of the massive rejection of George McGovern's candidacy.

Substituting McGovern's name

for Bryan's in this quotation may give a hint as to what his place

in history will be:

"I do not see the statesman in

Bryan. He has been something

of a voice crying in the wilderness, but a voice that did not

understand its own message.

Many people talk of him as a

prophet. There is a great deal

of literal truth in that remark

for it has been the peculiar

work of Bryan to express in politics

some of that emotion which has

made America the home of new

religions.

"What we know as the scien-

titic habit of mind is entirely

lacking in his intellectual equip-

ment. There is a vein of mysti-

cism in American life, and

Mr. Bryan is its uncritical pro-

ponent. His insights are those

of the gifted evangelist, often pro-

found and always narrow.

Bryan is too simple for the task

of statesmanship.

"The work of Bryan has been

to express a certain feeling of

unrest—to embody it in the tra-

ditional language of prophecy.

But it is a shrewd turn of the

American people that has kept

him out of office."

Lippmann concluded by saying

what I hope this piece suggests

—that this is written "not in dis-

respect of his qualities, but in

definition of them." McGovern,

like Bryan and like Goldwater,

may well be one of those presi-

dential losers who have profound

impact on our political history.

But it was "a shrewd turn" of

the American people that denied

him the office.

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religions.

"What we know as the

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and Div. In \$ 100s										1972—Stocks and Div. In \$ 100s									
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s	P/E	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s	P/E	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
65 44 AmChilb 1.18	25 27	25	72.7	72.7	—1	419 304 AmSier 3.32	3 29	47.5	41.6	47.2	42 378 BardiCR 1.13	61 53	35.2	37.8	36.6	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.6
52 41 AmCP 1.20	22 24	24	14.7	14.7	—1	420 256 ComSp 1.05	6 27	32	35	35	35 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
18 12 AmClev 2.09	216 22	14.6	12.4	12.4	—1	421 24 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	18 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
41 21 AmCMK 1.75	45 42	25	25	25	—1	422 12 AmT 1.80	512 54	50.2	52	51.4	52 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
14 12 AmClev 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	423 57 AmT 2.17 pl 4	348 36	61.1	62.6	61.4	62 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
12 12 AmHill 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	424 11 AmT 2.17 pl 4	348 36	61.1	62.6	61.4	62 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
12 7 AmHill 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	425 11 AmHill 1.95	50 52	17	19	18.2	18.2 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
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17 7 AmHill 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	435 17 AmHill 1.95	50 52	17	19	18.2	18.2 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
17 7 AmHill 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	436 17 AmHill 1.95	50 52	17	19	18.2	18.2 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
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17 7 AmHill 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	444 17 AmHill 1.95	50 52	17	19	18.2	18.2 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
17 7 AmHill 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	445 17 AmHill 1.95	50 52	17	19	18.2	18.2 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
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17 7 AmHill 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	447 17 AmHill 1.95	50 52	17	19	18.2	18.2 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
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17 7 AmHill 1.95	45 42	25	25	25	—1	449 17 AmHill 1.95	50 52	17	19	18.2	18.2 214 ComSocRv 3	20 22	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
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17 7 AmHill 1.95	45																		

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

n Firms' Profit Up 8.6%

revenue made by the financial journal Nihon showed 548 Japanese firms listed on the Stock Exchange reported average increases in gross sales and of 8.6 percent in profit for the six months ended Sept. 30, the first time since the six months to 30. 1971, that their average gross sales and showed increases over the preceding term, that the recession is now over. The dividend per share, however, was up 5 percent, because a large number of firms did not increase dividends despite their good

1 May Bid Again for THF

es of Trust Houses Forte surged to a 1972 a the London Stock Exchange yesterday on that Allied Breweries Ltd. may make a bid for the company early next year. THF's were quoted at 248-250 pence, up from 235 yesterday. The previous 1972 high was 246 a low 167. Allied made an abortive bid for year ago. It was resisted by the management of THF, a hotel, restaurant and leisure group. Allied is estimated to control 7 percent of THF issued equity capital.

ichi Plans U.K., Canadian Units
ichi Securities plans to establish subsidiaries in Canada and Britain this year. Officials move is designed to deal with the inter-

nationalization of Japanese stock markets and growing interest by Japanese investors in foreign stocks. Three other Japanese securities firms—Nikko Securities, Nomura Securities and Daiwa Securities—already have subsidiaries in Europe.

U.S. Firms May Get Japan Loans

Industrial Bank of Japan is negotiating with the overseas financing subsidiaries of Exxon Corp. (formerly Standard Oil of New Jersey), and Utah Construction & Mining Co., to extend syndicate loans. Officials decline to give details, but Nikko Kogyo Shimbun, a commercial newspaper, says seven Japanese banks, including Industrial Bank, will extend a syndicate loan totaling \$20 million to Exxon at 7.75 percent interest over 15 years. The paper also says six banks, again including Industrial Bank, will extend a \$30 million syndicate loan to Utah Construction at 7.8 percent interest over 1/2 years. The paper says the U.S. firms plan to use the funds to help finance overseas activities.

B&W Bids for Woodall

Babcock & Wilcox has launched an \$84-million

takeover bid for Woodall-Duckham Ltd., an engineering firm internationally known for design and erection of large scale chemical, gas and oil plants. Woodall's board has rejected the bid, which puts a 120-percent premium over its common stock.

The board and its financial advisers say this offer price did not take account of the company's excellent prospects. They strongly advise shareholders to reject the bid.

rtaulds Net Increases**5% During First Half**

N, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Rttaulds Net Ltd. net profit shows a 5 percent increase in the ended Sept. 30, the tex-chemicals company re-

It was £15.2 million, up £ million in the same year ago. Sales rose to £ from £23.3 million in half year.

ds declared an un- dividend of 2.083 pence. Company said profits ben- increased contribu- exports and from over- tions. Productivity was ally higher, Courtards

sch-Hoogevens Net

RDAM, Nov. 15 (Reu-
s NV Hoogevens
consolidated third-
st profit fell 28 percent
hird quarter compared
previous quarter.

ison with the year-
t is not possible, be-
s is the first year of
the joint holding
set up by the merged
S. of Dortmund, and

pany said net profit
quarter was 21.3 mil-
ls (66.7 million), down
million guilders in the
ter.

pped to 1.59 billion
in 1.62 billion guilders.
d all of the third-
t profit came from
operating company,
Ijmuideren NV, while
German counterpart,
re AG, again operat-

s.
ribed the decline in
fit to normal seasonal
Hoogevens Ijmuideren
pects a slight improve-
s.

to PepsiCo
SE, N. Y., Nov. 15
PepsiCo Inc. said to
informed by the Fed-
Commission that the
not intend to block
a tender offer for
Pepsi stock.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or clos-
ing interbank rates for the dollar on
the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Stk. (2 per 40)	3.8550	3.8500
Stk. (1/4)	44.22-25	44.18-21
Stk. (1/2)	44.05-10	44.05-08
Deutsch mark	3.2880-85	3.2880-85
Danish krona	2.6224-47	2.6223-47
Fr. (1/2)	5.0275-0425	5.0275-0275
Fr. (1/4)	5.0275-0580	5.0275-0580
Guilder	3.2386-18	3.2370-17
Israeli pound	5.6910-15	5.6910-15
Liwan	58.60-75	58.60-75
Peseta	61.45-4225	61.45-4225
Schilling	21.22-24	21.22-24
Euro. krona	4.7425-30	4.7425-30
Yens francs	3.0205-0613	3.0205-0613
Yen	301.10	301.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

**Prices, Volume Hit Record
On Tokyo Stock Exchange**

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Hectic share buying at record levels has forced the Tokyo Stock Exchange to partly suspend trading for the rest of this week to clear the backlog.

A rash of buying orders for steel, chemical and heavy electrical manufacturing issues pushed the trading volume to 1 billion shares yesterday and 700 million today, compared with a daily average of 200 million shares.

The 22-share index rose to an all-time high of 4,602.78 today, exceeding the 4,500 level for the first time.

It is the first time since February, 1961, that the exchange has had to suspend trading because of increased volume.

The Finance Ministry has summoned representatives of the four leading securities firms to look into the causes of the present "overheat" in the market.

Market quarters said increasing surplus liquidity, caused mainly by the heavy inflow of dollars since last month in anticipation of another yen revaluation, was the main factor responsible for the increased buying of stocks.

**Amended U.S. Controls
Expected by Nixon Aide****Dow Drops Back on Profit-Taking**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT)—A burst of afternoon profit-taking turned New York Stock Exchange prices slightly lower today and sent the Dow Jones Industrial average to a closing below 1,000.

The Dow indicator—more closely watched than usual in today's busy session—retreated 4.74 to 982.42.

Yesterday, the Dow boomed ahead 8.09 to 1,008.16—the first time in history that it had finished rally and the pre-election rally and the better-economy rally all

joined forces to propel prices sharply higher.

Volume ran heaviest while stocks were gaining. Turnover amounted to 23.27 million shares, or less than 3 million shares below the year's most active session. That was 23 million shares on Jan. 28. It marked the ninth-heaviest day's trading of 1972.

Three components of the 30 Dow industrials fell a point or more on the active list, thereby underscoring the profit-taking among recently popular blue chips.

American Telephone dropped 1 point to 31.14. It was the volume leader and during the session the shares of Ma Bell traded at a new yearly high of 51.34.

Chrysler declined 11.4 to 36.75, while Bethlehem Steel moved down a point to 28.14. Both stocks, along with American Telephone, have been recommended recently by brokerage houses.

Big Losers

Among the day's point-losing leaders were Honeywell, off 2.14 to 117.12; Superior Oil, 4.12 to 333; Sears, Roebuck, 1.33 to 115.34; Eastman Kodak, 1.34 to 136; General Motors, 1 to 70.14; Procter & Gamble, 1.13 to 187.58; Walt Disney, 1.13 to 187.51; and Grumman, 1.38 to 12. The latter has reported sharply lower earnings.

Prices eased in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amer. index dipped 0.04 to 28.07, while declines topped advances, 510 against 407. Turnover was 4.64 million shares, versus 3.93 million yesterday.

**Dow Industrial Average—
The Genesis of a Mystique**

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT)—What makes the Dow Jones industrial average, which closed above 1,000 yesterday for the first time on record, so important?

The Dow industrials—more than any other indicator—have come to signify "the market" to Wall Street and to 32 million stockholders. Its singular status derives in part from its longevity and from its constant exposure in the pages of The Wall Street Journal and on thousands of chattering Dow Jones tickers. It has become a fixture in the language, used by housewives, taxi drivers and financiers.

The long-sought goal of 1,000 on a closing basis carries a mystique all its own. Brokers have hailed it as "magical" ever hopeful of a favorable impact on investment sentiment once the mark was shattered.

The genesis of the daily industrial average dates back to 1896. The man who began it all was Charles Henry Dow, a founder of Dow Jones & Co., Inc. This capped a dozen years of experimentation by Dow, whose versions of the average had appeared as an irregular feature in a four-page financial news bulletin called the Customer's Afternoon Letter and circulated in New York's financial district.

Additions, deletions and substitutions were made in the statistical compilation until May 26, 1896, when Dow finally came up with a list of 12 industrial stocks. The first industrial average, as of that date, stood at 40.04.

Business historians generally agree that Oct. 7, 1896, marks the real beginning of the Dow Jones industrial average. It was on this date that continuous daily publication began in The Wall Street Journal.

Over the years, the industrial average was altered to fit the broadening market. It was expanded to 20 stocks in 1910 and to 30 in 1928. And over the years it climbed. It topped 100 in 1906, 300 in 1928, 500 in 1956, 700 in 1961 and 900 in 1963.

The 1928 date also marked a change in the method of computation. Instead of dividing the sum by the number of stocks in the list to achieve an average, a divisor of 16.02 was used to compensate for numerous stock splits.

The divisor, which has declined steadily over the years, is 1.861 now. This divisor maintains a historic continuity for the industrial average which, strictly speaking, is no longer an average.

Despite its supremacy as the nation's No. 1 market indicator, some people criticize the average for containing too few stocks, or for not including any glamourous such as IBM, Polaroid or Xerox—dynamic market performers in recent years.

Other market averages are far more comprehensive, but they simply lack the clout and mystique of the Dow industrials, blue chips and all.

**Atlanta,
The world's next great city.****Innovative Atlanta builds a new**

kind of coliseum. The Omni, unique 16,500-seat multipurpose arena with platform access at street level, typifies Atlanta's utilization of air rights to develop major projects over central city railroad tracks. Since the turn of the century, a section of the city has been raised one level over the tracks to create acres of

"new" urban property that now represents a large portion of Atlanta's business community. The present-day surge of interest in air rights is sparking even more development as Atlanta continues to channel millions of dollars into downtown construction. Such ingenious land use contributes to the international stature of Atlanta, the world's next great city.

**Phillips Seen in Pact
For Ekofisk Pipeline**

OSLO, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Phillips Petroleum Co., operator of the Ekofisk oilfields in the North Sea, has concluded an agreement with Santa Fe International, Hallibuton Co. and J. Ray McDermott & Co. for laying a pipeline from the Ekofisk field to Teesside in northeast England, an official of the Ministry of Industries said today.

He said the agreement is dependent upon approval by parliament. The agreed price for laying the pipeline is about \$200 million.

NYSE REGISTERED**HARVARD MBA**

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Germany, Holland, Italy,
and Canada.
mpanies and affiliates of
l Credit Leasing Company



New York Stock Exchange Trading

x—Sales in full.
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the following table are annual disbursements based on the quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
 a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split. i—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue. j—Dividends in arrears. m—New issue. n—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1972 plus dividend. s—Paid in stock during 1972, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. t—Called. u—Ex dividend. v—Ex dividend and a

Art Buchwald

Oversold Election

WASHINGTON.—The television network executives met in the 40th-floor conference room three days after the election. The ratings on the election-night coverage had just come in, and everyone looked very grim.

"Well, gentlemen," said the network president, "what do you have to say for yourselves?"

No one wanted to speak. Finally one of the vice-presidents said, "Buchwald, I told you we should have gone with Medical Center instead."

Another vice-president said, "I wanted to show Truth or Consequences, but you shouted me down."

The network president said, "The sponsor is very disappointed in us, gentlemen, very disappointed. We sold him on the idea that our election-night coverage would sell more Blitzkrieg Dog Food than any program we had to offer this year. Not one can of Blitzkrieg has moved off the shelves since Tuesday night."

"What do we do?" a programming executive asked.

"We can't do anything about it this year," the president said, "but we have to think about the future. Gentlemen, I propose we cancel the presidential elections."

"But, chief," the programming head said, "we can't cancel the presidential elections just like that. They're an American tradition, like the Bell Telephone Hour."

"Let's not get sentimental about this, Singblatt," the president said. "Our job is to please the public. These ratings indicate they are turned off on presidential elections. It's true that there is a certain group in this country who are still interested, but we have to think in numbers. There isn't a football game in the nation that wouldn't outrate the Tuesday night election results."

"Begging your pardon, sir," said the vice-president in charge of news, "but even if the numbers aren't high, we should con-



sider the presidential election show as a public service. I think it would be a mistake to cancel it because of its low rating."

"Tell that to the Blitzkrieg Dog Food Co.," the network president said testily. "Look, gentlemen, I'd be the last one to go against the American tradition, but I owe my first allegiance to the stockholders. If nobody watches our show then no one wants to advertise on them, and that means no dividends at the end of the year. Am I supposed to get up in front of a stockholders' meeting and tell them the reason we made no profit this year is because the country wasn't interested in electing a president?"

"Wait a minute," the programming chief said. "Maybe we could work out a compromise. Why don't we put the presidential elections on Sunday morning from eight until 12 o'clock, before the golf tournament? That could satisfy the people who want to watch them, and we would still have prime time on Tuesday night for a movie."

One of the vice-presidents said, "That could work, but before we make a decision my department has done a survey of why the people turned off on election night."

The main complaint was the casting. The majority of people interviewed believed that neither Richard Nixon nor George McGovern really looked like presidential candidates. Now that was our mistake. We had no control over the package. It was delivered to us, and we had to put it on as it was. I say next time we demand veto over whom the Democrats and Republicans put up. If we don't think they'll bring in an audience, then we cancel the show and put on What's My Line."

"That's not bad," the programming chief agreed. "We have four years to find two candidates whom the public will watch on election night. What do you think, boss?"

"It's not my decision," the network president said. "I'll have to take it up with the people at the Blitzkrieg Dog Food Co."

Henry Fonda, 68, Still Putting on the Mask

PARIS (IHT).—The pleasantness, soft voice and occasional gosh that Henry Fonda radiate do not entirely conceal the tension, the edginess. He will talk of his organic garden and the joys of making compost, he will regret that he hasn't painted a picture since February, he will say it's murder to play a role he doesn't care about—all of which makes one wonder why, at 68, he continues to work so hard. Work must be very important to him.

"I can't think of anything more important," he says. "Thank God it happened to me."

He doesn't remember how he was in his first public performance in the Omaha Community Playhouse, he does remember vividly the feeling of being in the theater. "What I remember is the smell of the stage being back there while the curtain is down and you hear the murmur of the audience, and when the electrician is given the cue to bring the houselights down and the murmur is over. I don't remember the performance at all."

Mr. Fonda became an actor because Dorothy Brando, a family friend and Marlon's mother, needed a juvenile "and I didn't know how to get out of it."

"If I hadn't become an actor I'd probably be a branch manager of the Retail Credit Company and I wouldn't know what I'd missed. I wouldn't be married to the girl I'm married to now and I wouldn't have been married to the others, but who's to say I wouldn't be happy. It's like the Robert Frost poem—there are two paths in the forest that look the same. You choose one, you don't know what the other would have been."

From these casual beginnings—only his chum James Stewart was more casual, Mr. Fonda says, constantly prepared to amble back home to Indiana. He—Henry Fonda became one of our finest actors, "a consummate actor," says director Peter Bogdanovich, "who has been able to project facets of his own unique personality into an incredible variety of characters."

Mr. Fonda says that like his 19-year-old daughter, Any, he is an introvert. He once remarked that for him "acting is putting on a mask. The worst torture that can happen to me is not having a mask to get in back of."

Any does not want to act ("It was hard for Jane and for Peter, it would be triple hard for her"). "Acting is good for me because I discovered it was therapy," Henry Fonda says. "She doesn't need it yet."

Once the mask is on, all tension and edginess disappears. "I have no self-consciousness in the theater. I'm called neurotic because I'm not a bit tight opening night when everyone else wants



Henry Fonda

to go to the bathroom or throw up. I'm like a racehorse, they can hardly hold me back. I'm going to get out there and show them."

Preparation is the most exciting part. "You're slowly finding the breath and blood of the character, or finding that you have the breath and blood of the character. Very slowly you're losing yourself and becoming that other person."

Once found, the character continues to develop. "If you were making a graph from

MARY BLUME

the first rehearsal to the last performance, it should be a graph that goes up gradually because the movements are subtle. I know that the 1,700th performance of Mr. Robert's was better than the first, and as the end of the first the audience stood on their chairs and cheered."

Films have never given him the same satisfaction or the opportunity to show the remarkable subtlety he has onstage. He has made more than 70 movies and is in Paris to make "Le Serpent" for a commercial French director, Henry Verneuil. Mr. Fonda plays the head of the CIA (he brought over six suits left over from a TV series and a rainbow suit), and he was starting during a recent press conference when a French journalist asked, "Isn't it a heavy responsibility to play the head of the CIA?"

Fonda, of course, is used to responsibility, having incarnated profitably during most of his career. Except for a couple of occasions when he deliberately provoked surprise by being evil, he has always been good and decent, elaborating and shading the qualities of decency so that no one can

show better how hard—and sometimes impossible—common decency is.

John Ford, with whom Henry Fonda made seven films, and Sidney Lumet, with whom he made three, are his favorite directors. Ford instinctively sensed and used Fonda's pent-up tension in "The Grapes of Wrath".

"The scene of Tom Joad saying goodbye to his mother was a very emotional scene, with Jane Darwell as Mrs. Ford knows we both know our lines, we're both aware of the emotion of the scene. But he doesn't say it. The scene was technically complicated—the camera glided into two movements, it panned and then it dollied. The lighting was complicated. He'd rehearse and then always stop when we got to the position of doing the dialogue. As a result we were held back, we were ready to go, we knew we had a hell of a scene and we wanted to play it. Ford instinctively knew. When we finally did the scene, he did it in one take and walked away."

"Ford likes to get the accident of the first time."

Henry Fonda has made a disheartening proportion of junk and he knows it. "You can't make a career out of 'Cox and Box' or 'Twelve Angry Men' because if you do, you won't have a career. To allow yourself to do 'Twelve Angry Men' you have to do a certain number of 'Sex and the Single Girl' and 'Battle of the Bulge'. I understand that, but it doesn't make it easy."

He also seems to place limits on himself. Although he was a perfectly plausible Pierre in King Vidor's pretty implausible "War and Peace," he would never, for example, try Shakespeare:

"I am qualified to play Shakespeare as my grandson. I was from Omaha, Neb. I was and I still am. I have not just a Midwest accent but a Midwest quality in my voice."

"For me to play Sir Andrew Aguecheek in 'Twelfth Night' is a joke, but I did." This was way back, in Washington. "The director would shake his head and go on to another problem, he didn't know what to do with this problem."

"He said once, 'Why don't you use a falsetto?' I didn't even know what the he meant."

Henry Fonda started off with the University Players—Joanna Logan, Margaret Sullivan, James Stewart and others. Agent Leland Hayward signed him after seeing him in "New Faces of 1934" in which he clowned around with Imogene Coca, on whom he had a crush. He learned acting by acting, appearing in summer and winter stock, playing everything. "It was wonderful," he says, "and it will never happen again."

PEOPLE: That (Censored) Still Won't Talk

For the parrot kept his beak shut again yesterday before a judge trying to get him to identify his true owner. The gray, red-tailed parrot is the central figure in the prolonged trial of Haim Moes, 37, who is charged with stealing the 2,000 (Israeli) lira from Amos Moer, Judge Miriam Verlinsky decided to test Moes's contention that he had taught the bird to sing a German children's song and to imitate his father's deep, asthmatic breathing. The judge moved her Nafta court 3 miles to the Meir apartment in Kiryat Shmona so that Moes, who had refused to talk in a courtroom, could feel at home for his performance. But there was no song, no asthmatic breathing, and now Judge Verlinsky will decide the case on evidence alone.

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American TV person Gabor, 50, the young Hungarian-born Gabor has filed for divorce from Monica, California, estranged husband, 18. It was his fourth marriage and second. They have

Spanish painter Nicola, 59, of Oviedo, who in 1968 was part of the painting which included Pablo Picasso, went to Rome, saying he died. He wanted to be buried in his sketch b

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